OUR OWN DEADLY WEAPONS

Americans Are Not So Far Behind in Producing Engines of War.

PACTS ABOUT OUR RIFLES

Magazine Guns of American Manufactur Are in Many Instances Superior to Foreign Products-A Lack of Appreciation by the Different Home Purchasers.

It is stronge that the American press, faithfully noting the advances of European skill in the manufacture of weapons, should give less attention to similar home industries, superior in many respects to the foreign. When the Lebel and Mannileber rifles were brought out there were items and illustrations by the score for mouths, though these arms are not more ingenious in construction than our own magazine guns, and cannot be as rapidly or as easily fired.

The history of the manufacture of arms in this country is one of rapid and varied improvement. The great variety of game, and a natural, perhaps hereditary, taste for rifle shooting, has led to these results. To the sporting inclinations of our citizens, therefore, the credit is due, rather than to any murderous designs upon our neighbors. It is only lately that our military element has waken from its Rip Van Winkle slumbers to scover the antiquity of our "Springfields." The first breech-loading rifle to demonstrate

The first breech-loading rifle to demonstrate its equal accuracy with the nauzzle-loader and superior convenience of loading was the Sharpe, which has long since ceased to be made. Its contemporary, the old Remington, is still manufactured, though partially superceded by a later model, having a sliding breech block of steel depressed and raised by means of a thumb lever on the side of the It is a most compact and simple action, the

It is a most compact and simple action, the system of closing the breech being the strongest possible to devise. The leverage might with advantage be more powerful, since in the heavier calibers it is not always possible to extract the shell. The accuracy of the Remington is a matter of history, not only here but in foreign lands, where it has been extensively used in army service.

Somewhat similar to the Remington is the Winchester sincle shot a commaratively re-

Somewhat similar to the itemington is the Winchester single shot, a comparatively recent production. Like the Remington, its breech block moves up and down in the frame, actuated by a lever, which is larger and situated beneath the frame.

The lever is linked directly to the breech block, and the hammer is hung therein. The

block, and the hammer is hung therein. The forward movement of the lever drops the breech block and hammer, exposing the chamber and extracting the shell; the re-verse movement closes the breech and cocks the hammer. It is extremely strong and simple, with the exception of the connection between the hammer and trigger, which is somewhat complicated. It is made by the manufacturers of the magazine rifle of the same name.

Many travelers, hunters, and taxidermists have written enthusiastically of the Maynard rifle. Its exceeding convenience arises from the interchangeable barrels and its accuracy. The action is very simple and attract, a hand lever beneath the frame, linked to the barrel, tills the latter when thrown forward, opening the breech; the reverse movement closes it, locks the barrel in position, and leaves the hammer safe at half-cock.

Any number of barrels either shot or rifle, of different calibers, may be fitted to the same

Any name to barres states and to the same stock, and are detached easily by turning down and drawing out a small lever in the side of the frame. One is thus permitted to carry an assortment of weapons, which can be packed readily, all having the same stock.

This letter feature is of inestimable value. This latter feature is of inestimable value where the stock is fitted exactly to the indiwhere the stock is litted exactly to the indi-vidual's requirements of length, drop and shape. This has been for years one of our leading sporting and target weapon, a rival of the Sharp and Remington in the past, and disputing to-day the claims of weapons of

To any one who has ever visited a shooting To any one who has ever visited a smoothing gallery a little weapon in which "you touch the button and it does the rest" is familiar. Such is the Stevens – pressure upon a knob on the side of the frame tills the barrel, exposing the breech and starting the exploded shell. It is a mechanism especially suited to small cali-bers, such as the famous 22, and is made in neers, such as the ramous 22, and is made in all sorts of styles, shapes and weights, some of which, such as the "hunter's pet" with detachable barrel and stock, may be carried in a valies, or a good, deep pocket. In conse-quence, it is the multum in parvo of the caeist and bicyclist, and is a favorite with

The latest rifle is the production of the Stevens Arms Company, and is perfectly adapted to the use of any size of cartridge, and will probably be made in all calibers. Its especial feature is interchangeable barrels, easily taken from the frame and replaced with one of different caliber. It is very much like the Winchester in appearance and action, but the hammer does not fall with the breech block, but is brought to half or full-cook by a link connecting the lever with the breech block. The link is adjustable, so that the user can have his choice as to whether the hammer shall be left at half or full-cook. The latest rifle is the production of the hammer shall be left at half or full-cock,

One of the most interesting chapters in the history of firearms is that which relates to the invention and use of magazine rifles, which, with smokeless powder, have so revolutionized modern warfare. They were first efficiently used at the Battle of King's mountainer.

efficiently used at the Battle of King's mountain, N. C., during the late civil war, the weapon being the old Henry rifle, predecessor of the Winehester of to-day.

It was a great surprise to the Confederate troops, who were beaten off by much inferior numbers, owing to the continuous storm of bullets from the Henrys. The Spencer repeating carbine, used in the cavairy service during the war, was another attempt to use magnatine arms. Frequent exglosions of cartridges carried in the tubular magazines of the weapons, occasioned by joiling on the march, soon consigned them to a lasting design. march, soon consigned them to a lasting des-cutude. The objections to the tubular magacutude. The objections to the thiuliar maga-zine system used in all our sporting weapons are (1) the danger of explosion from pressure of the bullet of one cartridge upon the primer of the one preceding it; (2) the distortion of the bullet by the same means, and (3) the change of balance in the arm, caused by the emptying of the magazine.

The first of these faults has been remedied

The first of these faults has been remedied by strengthening the primer and scating it deeply in the shell. The other objections are theoretically of greater moment than they are practically; for years of use on the plains and in the forests and mountains of our own coun-try and on foreign battleffelds have demon-strated the efficiency of American sporting weapons. The repeated repulses of the Rus-sians at Plevan were due to the Winchesters in the hands of the Turks; for the same rea-son the French were moved down by the black flags in Tonquin, and undoubtedly had Lobenguin's savage hordes been similarly black flags in Tonquin, and undoubtedly had Lobenguia's savage hordes been similarly armed the butchery in South Africa might have been somewhat equalized. Certainly the way of the civilized soldiery is not flowery when they bump up against the untutored savage with his Winchester.

To many the name Winchester is a suggestion of dangerous exploits of sharpshooters in hunting grizzlies, moonshiners and other such adventure where rapid and exact work counts for so much.

It is operated by a finger lever beneath the frame, which by its first movement drops two upright locking bolts from their place in grooves in the frame and breech belt, unloading the latter and starting it backward. The continued movement of the lever draws the locking bolts further down, partly in sight below the frame, and draws the breech block clear back, which in turn acts on the hammer, bringing it to a full cock.

At the same time a cartriage enters the car-rier, the latter is then raised by pressure from the lever on its rear end, held in position by a spring until a return movement of the lever forces the breech block forward, pressing the cartridge into the barrel, closes the breech and locks it by the return of the locking bolt upward within the frame, leaving the arm ready to fire. The magazine is a steel tube beneath the barrel containing a coiled spring which presses the cartridges into the breech which presses the cartridges into the breech mechanism. Each complete movement of the lever throws out the empty shell, reloads and cocks the arm, leaving it ready for firing, the whole occupying scarcely a second's time, so that eight or fourteen shots may be fired in as many seconds or less.

The model just described has become a most popular weapon with hunters of large and dangerous game, owing to the strength and surrety of its action and the large caliber for which it is so well adapted. A later model, that of '92, is a modification adapted to

miler caliber, and has a detachable barrel

smaller caliber, and has a detachable barrel and magazine.

Naturally, after the advent of the Winchester and its success, rivals acon came to the fore. Of these the Marlin and Colt alone exemplify the survival of the fittest. The Marlin, like the Winchester, is operated by a finger lever, which has, however, a shorter throw and is pivoted upon a frame. A backward extension of the lever engages a strel upright locking bolt, which is drawn downward with the first movement of the lever, unlocking the breech bolt, which is then frawn to the rear, extracting the empty shell; a cartridge follows into the carrier, which is then lifted sufficiently to close the magazine.

The return movement lifts the carrier, The return movement lifts the carrier, charges the barrel with its contents, and lastly the locking bolt is forced back to position. The gun opens and the shell is ejected from the side, leaving the top solid, the advantages of which are that the eyes are protected in case of premature explosion, the shell is not thrown in the face, and rain or snow are not so fiable to get in the magazine. It has the easiest manipulation of any of our magazine arms. For fancy or quick shooting and the smaller varieties of game, including deer, it is therefore particularly adapted and extensively used. They are extremely accurate arms, simple in construction and readily taken apart. A few years ago there were five different

A few years ago there were live different magazine arms in our market. Competition lowering the prices made profitiess the manu-facture of the least popular and more expen-sive, with a consequent cessation in the man-ufacture of two and a change of model in the third. This last the Colt inaugurated a new departure in the way of manipulation, the left hand being used and the leverage changed to the forearm, which is movable. From this extends back into the mechanism a straight steel lever, the first motion of which raises the tree lever, the press revoked months. the two locking braces pivoted upon the breech block, unlocking the latter and mov-

ing it to the rear.

The action in other respects resembles the other arms, except that the hammer is held locked back by a special device until the breech is closed and locked, permitting the riflemen te fire the contents of the magazine

breech is closed and locked, permitting the riffemen te fire the contents of the magazine in rapid succession by simply holding back the trigger and working the lever. The rifle is called very appropriately Colt's lightning magazine rifle, and its novelty, with the reputation of the manufacturers as revolver makers, gave it a speedy sale. It is now one of the most popular of our sporting weapons.

American arms are growing in popularity, not only at home, but abroad. They have long been favorite weapons in Asia, South America, parts of Europe and Africa. One firm alone has an output of 50,000 sporting guns per year, and numerous plants aftest the importance and extent of the findustry. We may well consider their superiority as proven now that our English cousins are beginning to use them extensively in India and Africa. A recent illustration in the Pall Mall Gazette shows Mr. Selous, their most distinguished Nimrod, with a Winchester in his hands. It is also worthy of note that the hands. It is also worthy of note that the arms adopted for the English army, the Rem-ington-Lee, is an American invention.

ADVANCED UTTERANCES.

Fin de Siecle Paragraphs Clipped fron

Our Discontented Exchanges. Herod killed 4,000 infants, but the present system in this country is starving more than that many to death every month. Joplin

Poverty is the lack of wealth. Wealth is the result of labor. There is plenty of labor; then why should there be any poverty?—

Every living Republican claims that the Wilson bill caused existing hard times. When did the Wilson bill go into effect?—Harper George Pullman, the millionaire, is build-

ing a stone wall around his works at Pullman, Ill., to separate his inside victims from the outside victims.—Other Side, If the Constitution of the United States is

"the supreme law of the land," why does the Secretary of the Trensury consult Wall street instead of the Constitution?—Carthage Free Bonds are a "blessing in disguise"—a bless-ing to the millionaire, and a disguise behind which he can cunningly hide the methods by which he "filches" from the people.—Farm-

The people will rule this country whenever a majority become hungry. It has remained for the politicians of the nineteenth century to disprove the theory of physiologists and demonstrate that the brains of a man are in his stomach,—Western Laborer.

Bonds are based on the credit of the gov-ernment, and draw interest which we, the people, must pay. Our government money is based on the same security, and draws no interest. If we, the people, must furnish the base, why pay interest? Who can tell?—Iowa

More silver money means more prosperity, more justice, more happiness. Parity, read-justment, foreign agreement, etc., etc., mean less money and nothing else. They are the schemes of the money power to rob the peo-ple by contracting the money volume.—Mis-souri World. Cleveland's letter, recently written, state

that the per capita circulation in the United States is \$25. The New York Financier says that it is less than \$14. As this is strictly gold-bug paper, there can be no discounting the statement by telling us that this is an-other inflationary lie.—People's Advocate, The great and virtuous dailies tell us wheat

Its great and virtuous can be a selected in the great and virtuous of the property of the property of the great story to account for its cheapness; but they are equal to the emergency. Yes, wool is cheap because—ah—why, because it is.—Nonconfiguration.

From all parts of the country come reports that coal in transit is being seized by railroad companies "in self-defense." At Lansing there are some 400 men in stripes for "seizing" things "in self-defense." But they were poor men, and "necessity knows no law" only when it applies to corporations.—Labor

If a man should steal \$1,000,000 or wreck a national bank and secure that much or more, he can depend upon a short sentence at the hands of our upper-ten court; but if he should happen to make a mistake and not secure more than I cent he might get a life sentence from the same court.-Anthon (Iowa)

The long-sought object of the money power has been attained—silver has been demone-tized, the issue of bonds has commenced, and no man need flatter himself that either of these plutocratic measures will be recalled until an outraged people rise, either at the ballot box or in arms, and demand the restoration of their liberties,—Corner Stone,

Gen. Sanders offered \$500 for the privilege of taking his men to some point beyond the great dry plains of western Kansas, and they were willing to be consigned as freight, and ride in coal or hog cars, in empties going that way, but no deal could be made. The day may come when a consignment of freight must be received and carried regardless of its rolities.—Coming Crisis. politics.—Coming Crisis.

"There are millions of file money in the banks earning nothing," sorrowfully says the New York Heraid. There is a demand for its use, but it cannot be put in circulation for two reasons: First, because it does not justify the rates of interest wanted; second, "gilt-edge" security, such as banks want, is already absorbed. Therefore, say the banks, let us loan it to the covernment, and relieve let us loan it to the government, and relieve the distress of the people.-Kings County

The House of Commons Lawyers make up 27 per cent. of the House of

Commons.

From the very nature of its composition it is declared the lieuse of Commons is not qualified to deal intelligently with industrial legislation. Eighteen per cent, of the Commons is made up of the landed gentry and others who are relieved of the necessity of either toiling or spinning for a livelihood.

Bunkers, brokers, merchants and accountants compose 10 per cent, of the house, while 814 per cent, is made up of scientific men physicians, chemists, architects, literary men and journal-

While lawyers comprise only 6 per 1,800 of the British male population over twenty years of age, they are forty-five times as numerous proportionately within the House of Commons as without it. The purely political element in the house— that is, the men who apparently have no other vocation than politics—aggregates 4 per cent, while 23¢ per cent more must be added for the coal and fron masters.

i-Five per cent of the members Mr. Astor's Pall Mail Budget describes as "consisting chiefly of Irish rhetoricisms, who exhibit the proportion of martyrs who have been delivered from Irish prisons, where they had been consigned most probably by their present political allies."

priceably by their present political allies."

The ship-nuring class—that is, vessel builders, engineers, founders, contractors and manufacturers of various fabrics, employers of labor having experience in the management of ships, factories, and workshops—is only 11 per cent. Seven and one-half per cent represents the military and naval heroes who are designated to make laws for Queen Victoria's subjects.

Lau Sermons for Sunday Reading

The mind of man has halted and stumble over the old question of the sophists, "What

dialecticism there remains the simple declar-ation that "God is truth," which seems to be out the primat declaration of the finality of Spinozer, that "there can be but one res completa, or concrete fact." At all events, we may conclude that any newly discovered and accepted truth can only be a fragment, or rather a segment of the complete circle of truth, and, therefore, must ultimately be made to fit into perfect conjunction with all other segments. Also, that the acceptance of any new truth involves all the consequences of acceptance and adoption; and if conflict seems to arise between the new and the old, it can be stayed by no peace platitudes; it is a fight unto death. The new must be ejected, or the old must either find its point of conunction with the new or perish as a long cherished assumption of truth. So every new discovery comes, "not to bring peace, but a sword." And this is the sword that "pierces even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit."

the Chaldean, the Egyptian, the Greek-knew of the rotundity of the earth as an astronomical necessity, as such knowledge was necessary to their divisions of time and their calculation of cell; see; but we have no evi-dence of their having known it geographically. Under the pupal banishment of mathe-matics in the mediaval ago of darkness even the astronomical recognition was forgotten in Christendom until Copernicus, Galileo, and Bruno insisted upon the supremacy of the divine reason over churchly assumption, and paid the penalty with their lives for the revival of an immortal idea.

When this new factor had found a place for that factors in the thinking arringles of man.

When this new factor had found a place for itself again in the thinking principle of man, it still required further demonstration, and Columbus sailed west from land to land. Here was another step taken. Then came the next necessary thought: If this is a globe of water and land, it must have its eastern conjunction as well as its western; there can be no gaps. And with this thought that must work itself into net, Margelian and his followers gave an outline to geographical knowledge by their voyages of circumnavigation. While this demonstration worked its legitimate revolution in scientific thought, as well as the social and political status, the Church changed not. The reluctant assent of silence and its share of pecuniary results was the extent of its recognition.

"Fifty years ago Darwin wrote in dismay to

"Fifty years ago Darwin wrote in dismay to his friend Hooker that the old theory of spe-cific creation, that God made all species apart and introduced them into the world one by and introduced them into the world one yet one, was melting away before his eyes. One of the last books on Darwinism, that of Al-fred Wallace, has in its opening chapter these words. "The whole scientific and lit-erary world, even the whole educated public,

accepts as a matter of common knowledge the origin of species from other like species by the ordinary process of natural birth."

If Mr. Wallace is correct, and even a cur-sory glance at current literature would indi-cate that he is, then it follows that theol-cate that he is, then it follows that theology must accept evolution as the law of crea-tion in order to still include the "scientific tion in order to still include the "scientific and literary world," also the "whole educated public," within its circle of influence; and if it accepts evolution it must make a place for it in its teaching—must take the consequences of this adoption. It must be ready to admit the spirit of the message which Professor Drummond sent to the parliament of religions at Chicago:

"Genesis was not a scientific but a religious book, and there being no science there, theologians put it there, and this attempt to reconcile it would seem to be a mistake. Genesis is a presentation of one or two great

esis is a presentation of one or two great elementary truths of the childhood of the esis is a presentation of one or two great elementary truths of the childhood of the world. It can only be read in the spirit in which it was written, with its original purpose in view and its original andience. Its object was purely religious, the point being not how certain things were made, which is a question for science, but that God made them. The book was not dedicated to science, but to the soul. The misoritune is there is no one to announce in the name of theology that the controversy between science and religion is at an end. Evolution has swept over the religious conception of origin and has left it untouched except for the better. There is but one theory of creation in the field and that is evolution. Evolution instead of being opposed to creation assumes creation. Law is not the cause of the order of the world, but the expression of it. * * The protests of science against theism are directed not is not the cause of the order of the world, but the expression of it. * * * The protests of science against theism are directed not against true theism, but against its superstitions and irrational forms, which it is the business of science to questiop. Or, as Ruskin said: 'You have to guard against the darkness of two opposite prides—the pride of ing the relationship. There is nothing unfaith, which imagines that the character of scientific in accepting that relationship; there

they are. No man can worship them any more. If by searching it has not found God, it has found a place for God. As never before from the purely physical side of things it has shown there is room in the world for God. It has given us a more godlike God. The new energies in the world demand a will, and an ever present will. To selence God and an ever present will. To science God no longer made the world and then withdrew. he pervades the whole. Under the old, God was a non-resident God, an occasional won-der-worker. Now He is always here." Professor Drummond is an enthusiastic Christian as well as a profound scientist. He

says again:
"What is the object of Christianity? It is the "What is the object of Christianity It is the evolving of men, the making of higher and better men in a higher and better world. That is also the object of evolution, what evolution has been doing since time began. Christianity is the further evolution. It is evolution reinforced by all the moral and spiritual forces that have entered the world and cleaved to humanity through Jesus the Christ, Beginning with stones and chrystals, passing to plants and animals, evolution finally reaches man. The great moral facts, the moral forces so far as they are proved to exist, the Christian consciousness of ar as it is real, must come within its scope. Human history is as much a part of it as natural history. The supreme message of science to this age is that all nature is on the side of the man who tries to rise. Evolution, development, and progress are not only on her programme. These are her programme: For all things are rising, all worlds, all planets, all stars, all suns. An ascending energy is the universe, and the whole moves on with one mighty ideal and interpretation. The aspiration of the human mind and heart is but the evolutionary tendency of the universe. Darwin's great dis-covery or the discovery he brought into promi-nence, is the same as that of Galine, that the world moves. The Italian prophet says it moves from west to east. The English philos-opher say it moves from low to high.

"As in the days of Galileo, there are many now who do not see that the world moves— men to whom the world is an endiess plane, a prison fixed in a purposeless universe, where untried prisoners await their unknown fate. It untried prisoners await their unknown fate, It is not the monotony of life that destroys; it is its pointlessness. They can bear its weight; its meaninglessness crushes them. The same revolution that the axial rotation of the earth effected in the world of physics the doctring of evolution will make in the moral world. Already a sudden and marveious light has fallien upon the earth. Evolution is less a doctrine than a light. It is a light revealing in the class of the rost a perfect and grows. in the chaos of the past a perfect and grow-ing order, giving meaning even to the con-fusion of the present. Men begin to see an undivided ethical purpose in this material world, a tide that from eternity has never word, a tide that from eternity has never turned, making to perfectness, in that vas progression of nature, that vision of all things from the first of time, moving from low high, from incompleteness to completeness from imperfection to perfection. The mora nature recognizes in all its might and depth the eternal claim upon itself, wholeness and perfection to holiness and righteousness. These have always been required of man, but never before on the natural plan have they been proclaimed by voices so commanding or

enforced by sanctions so great and rational."

"Not least in interest is the possible contribution on some of the more practical problems of theology and the doctrine of sin. On the last point the suggestion is made that sin is a relic of the animal caste, the undestroyed residuum of the animal, and the subject,

ranked at least as an hypothesis, with proper safeguards may one day yield some glimmer-ing light to theology on its oldest and darkest

problem."

To all who are interested in the most important of all present subjects of study, Professor Drummond's last book, "The Ascent of Man," comes as a boon. Its closing chapter, "Involution," sheds a flood of light on many "Involution," sheds a flood of light on many hitherto vering questions. He makes plain the Pauline deciaration that "In Him we live, and move, and are"—seed and environment—and out of both come the completed tree of life. The tree does not grow out of its own root, neither the root from the trunk; but given the seed in the environment, the miracle of growth results; because the seed and environment are one—different aspects of one divine thought, the combination of unseen spiritual forces to produce a result. Evolution is because of involution.

"But, after all, the miracle of evolution is not in the process, but the product. Beside the

"But, after all, the miracie of evolution is not in the process, but the product. Beside the wonder of the result, the problem of the process is a mere curiosity of science. For what is the product? It is not mountain and valley, sky and sea, flower and star, this glorious and beautiful world in which man's body finds its home. It is not the godlike gift of mind nor the ordered and rational cosmos where it finds an exercise for its noblest nowers. It is finds an exercise for its noblest powers. It is that which of all other things in the universe manity—love. Love is the net result of evo-lution. This is what stands out in nature as the supreme creation. Evolution is not prog-ress in matter. Matter cannot progress. It is a progress in spirit, in that which is limit-less, in that which is at once most human, most rational, and most divine

The earliest condition in which science allows us to picture this globe is that of a flery mass of nebulous matter. At the second stage it consists of countless myriads of similar atoms, roughly outlined into a ragged cloud-bail glowing with heat, and rotating in space with inconceivable velocity. By what means can this mass be broken up, or broken down, or made into a solid world? By two things—mutual attraction and chemical affinity. The can this mass be broken up, or broken down, or made into a solid world? By two things—mutual attraction and chemical affinity. The moment when within the cloudball the conditions of cooling temperature are such that two atoms could combine together the cause of the evolution of the earth is won; for this pair of atoms are chemically "stronger" than any of the atoms immediately surrounding them. Gradually, by attraction or affinity, this primitive pair of atoms, like the first pair of savares, form a third atom, and a fourth. these. Granually, by attraction or animity, this primitive pair of atoms, like the first pair of savages, form a third atom, and a fourth, and a fifth, until a family of atoms is raised up which possesses properties and powers altogether new, and in virtue of which it holds within its grasp the conquest and servitude of all surrounding units. From this growing center attraction radiates on every side, until a larger aggregate, a family group—a tribe—arises and starts a more powerful center of its own. With every additional atom added, the power as well as the complexity of the combination increases. As the process goes on after endless vicissitudes, repulsions, and readjustments, the changes become fewer and fewer, the conflict between mass and mass dies down, the element, passing through various stages of liquidity, finally combine in the order of their affinities, arrange themselves in the order of their densities, and the solid earth is finished.

earth is finished. enrich is finished.

Now recall the names of the leading actors in this stupendous reformation. They are two in number, mutual attraction and chemical affinity. Notice these words—attraction, affinity. Notice that the great formative forces of physical evolution have psychical names. It is idle to discuss whether there is or can be any identity between the thing represented in the one case and in the other. In reality, neither here nor anywhere have we any knowledge whatever of what is actuwe any knowledge whatever of what is actu-ally meant by attraction; nor, in the one sphere or in the other, have we the means of even approximating to such knowledge. To Newton himself the very conception of one atom or one mass attracting through empty space another atom or another mass put his mental powers to confusion. And as to the term affinity, the most recent chemistry, find-ing it utterly unfathomable in itself, confines its research at research to the investigation of its research at present to the investigation of its modes of action.

is modes of action.

Science does not know, indeed, what forces
are; it only classifies them. Here as in the deep
recesses of physical nature, we are in the presence of that which is metaphysical, that which bars the way imperviously at every turn to a materialistic interpretation of the

"We began these chapters with the under We began these chapters with the understanding that evolution is history, the scientific history of the world. Christianity is history—a history of some of the later steps in the evolution of the world. The continuity between them is a continuity of spirit, their forms are different, their forces are confluent. Christianity did not begin at the Christian craft is as old as nature. did not drop, like era, it is as old as nature; did not drop like a bolt from eternity, but came in the fullness of time. The attempt to prove an alibi for Christianity, to show that it was in the skies till the Christian era opened, is as fatal to its the deity can be proved by its convictions, and the pride of science, which imagines that the deity can be explained by its analysis.'

I much that is uncientifie in dishonoring it. The will behind evolution is not dead; the licent of nature is not stilled. Love not only

the deity can be explained by its analysis,"

"Instead of robbing the world of God, selence has done more than all the philosophies and natural theologies to sustain the theistic and natural theologies to sustain the theistic conception. It has made it impossible for the world to worship any other God. The sun and the moon and the stars have been found out; science has shown us exactly what they are. No man can worship them any movement as any that preceded it and are more. If by searching it has not found God, A system founded on self-sacrifice, whose fittest symbol is leaven, whose organispokesman of nature when he proclaims that the end of man is "that which we had from the beginning that we love." Verenay,

"The Ascent of Man," by Henry Drummond, James Pott & Co., New York.

New York, June 9.-Richard Croker, acompanied by his sons, Richard, jr., and Herbert, sailed this morning on the steamship Umbria for Liverpool. Very few of Mr. Croker's political friends were aware of his departure. He ex-nearly all Summer. He expects to remain abroad

THE CAPITAL RHYMESTER'S GRIST.

I'm going to leave;
I do not griere
At the cullnary menage of the place,
Nor at the horn
Which, with the morn,
In the floor above all thought of sleep doth chase;
Which late o nights
Seem sixty years of purratorial wee-

Which late o nights
Seem sixty years of purgatorial woe—
They're nothing to
The fellow who
Smokes tufers in the window just below. Now the Summer girl with her finery

The thermometer went 'way, 'way up The thermometer went way, way up A hundred in the shade We all stopped drinking whisky straight And took to lemonade. It a so to be used didn't care What game the ball flends played.

It was some June agency this June
We've not that kind of wee;
Our lemenade down parched throats
Does not a sizzling go.
We shiver every night in bed
And wonder when 'twill snow.

Pve found the Summer girl;
Aforeinne it had seemed
As if I dreamed
When in a whir!
Of frenzied fancy her sweet form appeared,
And my poetic pastime moments cheered.

Fre seen her drawn in Life,
And sketched bright-hued in Truth,
With glided youth
Waging the strife
mer time, soft smiles 'gainst flatterie;

Of Summer time, soft smiles 'gainst fi bold; The Capital has my whimsy visions told. Yet, gentles, such an one I saw but yesternoon Granting the boon To earth and sun.
With me, of being near her form's light grace,
Of glimpsing heaven in her coquette face.

Twas in the daisies' dell;
In a frolicsome June breeze,
Around her knees

Was their foam's swell;
She stoope and picked the daisies between
whiles,
But mostly she looked at me with glancing
smiles.

CONDENSED NOVELS FOR PIVE MINUTE PERUSAL

Colonel Sumpter McBride, of Austin, while in New York on a visit, read the advertisement of a clairvoyant in a morning paper. He went to the female fortune teller to have his horoscope cast. She cast horoscopes with

a dirty pack of cards, which she spread out "You will marry an unusually wealthy lady and be very happy. Everything in your past

present and future is an open book to me." "I suppose you know everything about my

"Not only about you future, but about your past and present." "It's wonderful-incomprehensible. Good

morning, madam.""
"Hold on there! A dollar, if you please,"
said the female wizard, holding out her

hand.
"Well, that is strange. You know every-thing about my past, present and future, and you didn't know I left my money with the clerk at the hotel before I started out to have my fortune told. It's wonderful—incom-prehensible," remarked the colonel as he passed out.—Texas Siftings.

passed out.—Texas Siftings.

There was a young man who had a girl friend. He went to see her at irregular intervals. He made his last call one day last week. She had some wedding cake from the nuptials of a friend of hers, and she was telling him of a new way she had discovered for finding out whether you were going to get married within a year. "I will take some of this cake," she said, "and put it in this envelope, and I will take seven slips of paper and write on six of them the names of six girls you know, any one of whom you are likely to marry. The seventh I will leave blank. Then I will put the slips in the envelope with the wedding cake and give the whole thing to you. Now you must take it and put it under your pillow when you go home. In the morning the very first thing after you open your eyes you must take out home. In the morning the very first thing after you open your eyes you must take out one slip. Do this for seven mornings in succession, and on the last slip will be the name of the girl you are sure to marry. If the blank comes last you will never marry. The young man was quite impressed with the scheme. He took the envelopes and promised faithfully to fulfill all the conditions and to come back and report at the end of seven days. He went home and put the envelope under his pillow. Next morning he drew out a slip and on it was the name of the envelope under his pillow. Next morning he drew out a slip and on it was the name of the girl who had given the charm to him. He thought that that was pretty tough luck, for he really liked the girl very much. He was out rather late the next night and when he awoke he was in a hurry and forgot all about the charm. When he got home that night he began thinking the matter over and wonder-

began thinking the matter over and wondering who the other girls were.

He got the envelope and peered into it.

The slips were all carefully folded, and he
could not see a name. Then his curiosity got
the upper hand. He took out all the slips
and unfolded them. All of the remaining
six had names on them, and in each instance
the name was that of the cit who had presix had names on them, and in each instance the name was that of the girl who had prepared the charm. He sat down and thought long and earnestly. Then he put on his evening clothes and went up straight to that girl's house. He stayed a long time, and when he came away he was smiling and happy, and there is going to be a wedding on the West Side one of these days. There is a girl who has a long head.—Buffalo Express.

"Yes," returned Mrs. Brown, modestly,
"my daughter Maude is really a gonius; she
can play the piano, act well, and also paint."
"Indeed?" quoth the visitor, but is she going to devote herseif to any one of these?"
"No." replied her iond parent, "I asked
Mr. Scales, the musician, what she was best
fitted for, and he said the stage; while Mr.
Romeo Smith thinks art is her line, but Mr.
D'Auber, a very dear friend, predicts a triumph for her in music." "Yes" returned Mrs. Brown modestly

umpn for her in music."
"Well?" queried the visitor.
"This, of course, makes me feel very proud,"
continued Mrs. Brown, "but Maude didn't
seem to like it; and now she says she'll be
even with them all soon."
"Induct?"

Pierre—And you love Mathilde, Henri? Henri—Mon Dieu! Yes.

Henri-Mon Dieu! Yes.

Pierre-Oh, that my life should be so blasted! But I cannot stand in the way of two such loving hearts. Take her, Henri. Go to his arms, Mathilde.

Mathilde-Never! Only a minute ago I loved Henri. Now I love you-only you. Your generosity has overwhelmed me. Be always thus generous and no one shall take my love from thee. (All three embrace and shed tears.)—Life's Calendar.

They had not loved. Yes.

Which seem to be absolutely numberiess. Hundreds have been discovered; thousands are believed to exist. A few years ago, when sartonomers were counting and mapping the stars with telescopic aid alone, they continually stumbled upon new asteroids; now that the heavens are being photographed, dozen of these little worlds previously unknown leave their laminous tracks upon the sensitive plates exposed to the sky at the observatories.

They had not in the way of two such loving hearts. A few years ago, when strongers were counting and mapping the stars with telescopic aid alone, they continually stumbled upon new asteroids; now that the heavens are being photographed, dozen.

They had not in the way of two such loving hearts. The loved Henri. Now I love you—only you.

They had not be absolutely numberiess.

Hundreds have been discovered; thousands are believed to exist. A few years ago, when strongers were counting and mapping the stars with telescopic aid alone, they continually stumbled upon new asteroids; now that the heavens are being photographed, dozen of the second provided the provided the stars with telescopic aid alone, they continually stumbled upon new asteroids; now that the heavens are being photographed, dozen of the second provided the provided the stars with telescopic aid alone, they continue the stars with telescopic aid alone, th

They had met amid the madding throng. Commerce, with its winged feet, was on all sides of them, and Industry jostled over the pavements with dissonant clamor.

"By the way," he observed, "have you any engagement for this examined." "By the way," he observed, "have you any engagement for this evening?"
She started violently, "Wilfred"—
That was his first name, although they had

een each other but once before, seen each other but once before.

"Il account myself pretty swift in these matters, but I must acknowledge that this is certainly sudden."

Taking his arm, they proceeded on their way in silence,—Detroit Tribune.

Before the lovely daughter of Senator St. Before the lovely daughter of Senator St. John had issued her final pronunciamento of alienated affections to Jack Lawrence, her father's private secretary, she had come to him one day with that peculiar smile on her face that no human being not blind could resist. He was at the moment engaged with a pile of proofs. He gave them the impediately to receive proof of her affection, having acquired which, during the remainder of the day his smile was broader if not more beautiful than hers.

"Jack," she had said, "if you wished to give a present to your best loved friend that

give a present to your best loved friend that would tell her seemingly your dearest esteem, and yet contain, if she were clever enough to see it, bitter sting—if you destred, in other words, to express the absolute of mock friend-ship, what woul you give her?" Jack Lawrence was not daunted by the

complicated character of this sentence of hers. One could not look into her clear grey eyes and for a moment hesitate as to her me He saw that someone—some woman probably—had made revarks about her behind her back, called her withered perhaps, or unfortunate in her love affairs, and that Guinevere

wished to give her friend a secret, stealthy stab, as in the neck, while seemingly she was tying a white silk ribton there. "Dearest," he said, with the reflected shine from the bright red bow at her throat in his eyes, "give her a pair of plated silver sleeve links with blue enamel forget-me-nots in these She will be immensally pleasand. Then them. She will be immensely pleased. Then break with her. In a month or so the silver will wear off, the more she likes you the quicker, because she will touch them reverently and will keep them shining more, and and the brass will show undernsath. Only the forget-me-nots of enamel will remain undimmed. This will signify that although you are laughing at her, and she sees it, she can

Guinevere was charmed,
"Ab, Jack, you are so clever. I will follow
your advice exactly." She spoke in a soft;

renderione.

When he received the very pair of sleeve links that he had described that afternoon from Guinevere St. John, he was overjoyed at her present. It was a pretty, delicate little pair and reminded him in some way of her snow white, delicate innocence and true blue constancy. Never a thought of his advice of the moraling entered his fond mind, for all he was so elever. His eleverness was abstract,

The next day the lamentable episode of his squeaky shoes and her alienated love oc-curred. In two weeks the brass on the sieeve links began to appear.

Ah, then he knew.—H. C. B. in Capital.

Reckoning the Loss.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 9.- The William river

has fallen two inches in this city since yesterday. Owing to lack of telegraphic commun cation no estimate of the damage in the Co-lumbia lowiands is at band.

News of a distressing character is being brought in by steamboar captains. The Union Pacific railroad is the heaviest loser.

A LITTLE BIT OF A WORLD

What the Lick Telescope Shows of the Asteroid Ceres.

STRANGE SIGHTS IN THE LENS

Euidence of Pre-historic Violence When Planets Were Torn Asunder and the Universe Was Full of Whirring Fragments. Interesting Conjectures

The great Lick telescope has just added another to its long list of important discoveries Prof. Barnard says he has measured the diamters of three of the principal minor planets, or asteroids, Ceres, Pallas, and Vesta, and had found that, contrary to the opinion which has heretofore prevailed, Ceres is the largest of all these little worlds, its diameter being about 600 miles. Previous estimates have made its diameter only 200 or 300 miles.

Ceres is now fairly well situated for obserration, says Garrett P. Serviss in the New York Sun, being a few degrees southeast of the star Delta in the back of the Lion, which the star Detta in the back of the Laba, when crosses the meridian early in the evening. But even a telescope of considerable power makes no interesting revelations when turned towards Ceres, for the planet is so small that it appears in the field of view only as a faint star. It is reserved for telescopes of the first magnitude to reveal its round, white disk, where no markings indicative of the presence where no markings indicative of the present of features resembling those of the earth or the moon have yet been detected. Prof. Barpard remarks that there is nothing in the apdiscovered, and it was found on the first day of the fourteenth century. Situated in the midst of the space that lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, its mean distance from the sun is about 257,000,000 miles.

the sun is about 257,000,000 miles.

There is a theory according to which so small a world as Ceres cannot have an atmoshere, or at least cannot retain one per-manently. If we suppose the mean density of Ceres to be the same as that of the earth, then the force of gravity on its surface is less than one-thirteenth of its force on the earth, and any particle moving away from the centhan one-thirteenth of its force on the earth, and any particle moving away from the center of Ceres with a velocity of 2,750 feet in a second would never stop and never go back. But the velocity with which the molecules of oxygen and nitrogen vibrate is believed to exceed 2,750 feet in a second; consequently if Ceres had an atmosphere of those gases, the outer molecules at the upper surface of that a atmosphere, when their direction of vibration carried them away from the center of the pienet, would not cease a voving in that direction, and, me than no obstacle, would pass out into space. In the course of time all the molecules, upon reaching the surface of the atmosphere, would escape, and Ceres would remain stripped of its airy mantle.

Yet, if we could manage to get to Ceres and find means of sustaining life upon it, we should perhaps discover how nature deals with such difficulties when she makes a world only 500 miles in diameter. Possibly from another view point than ours Ceres would not seem so absurdly little. It is not much smaller in comparison with the earth it han the earth is in comparison with the earth?

I have assumed, for the sake of an easy

earth?

I have assumed, for the sake of an easy calculation, that the mean density of Ceres is the same as that of the earth, but in truth it is probably much less. All of the planets that are further from the sun than the earth is are less dense than our planet. If the whole system was formed from an original widely available than the hardest warrants. seem to like it; and now she says she'll be even with them all soon."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, so she says, but I don't see how she'll do it, for she's taken up literature, and is only writing critical articles on music and art and the theater for some weekly paper. I never thought she had any taste for that sort of work, but she says she enjoys it."—Truth.

SCENE!.

Henri—Oh, my poor friend, it is true! I love your wide and she loves me.
Pierre—Mon Dieu! Is it so? You love my Mathilde, and she returns your love? Come with me; I must know it from her own lips.

SCENE II.

Pierre—Is it true, Mathilde? Do you love Henri?

Mathilde—Ah, my poor husband, it is too true! I do!

Mathilde—Ah, my poor husband, it is too true! I do!

Carse is the leader of a ring of places.

Ceres is the leader of a ring of planets

The old idea that they are fragments of a planet which has been blown to pieces was at one time abandoned, but more recently it has been revived in a new form. It has been pointed out that on the supposition of a single explosion it is impossible to account for the present distribution of the asteroids, but that a series of explosions might answer. In that case the original planet, which may have equaled Mars in size, must first have been blown up, and afterward the pieces must have continued to explode one after another, and again and again perhaps, until they were reduced to their present size. According to this theory Ceres is simply the largest fragment remaining of an ancient world that may have had an atmosphere and water and other things that pertain to a properly regulated and well-furnished planet.

and well-furnished planet. Did it have inhabitants also? If we could go to Ceres, might we pick up anong its shattered and biasted rocks some relic that, like the bronze knives of Hissarlik or the fvory carvings of Dordogne, would tell the

worth of a vanished race?

What a singular fate for a planet—to be blown to fragments! We have been told that ours shall meit with fercent heat, and astronomy knows several ways in which that might be brought about. But for a world to explode and burl its odds and ends broadcast over the firmaness. The mostrs operand of explode and hurl its odds and ends broadcast over the ilrmament—the modus operandi of that catastrophe remains to be discovered.

The chief difficulty, however, is to account for the first rupture. Comparatively slight explosive energy would be required to blow the fragments themselves to pieces. I have mentioned that on Ceres a velocity of 2,750 fect in a second would be sufficient to enable a moving particle to escape from the attraction of the planet. But the vest majority of the asteroids are almost microscopic in comparison even with Ceres. Hundreds are probably only five or ten miles in diameter, thouably only five or ten miles in diameter, t sands are undoutedly much smaller still.

Now, on an asteroid five miles in diameter, supposing again for simplicity's sake that its density equaled the earth's, a velocity of only twenty-three feet in a second would suffice to enable a moving body to escape from the

asteriod. asteriod.

The musical force of a man would be enough then to tear such a planet to pieces and throw its fragments into separate orbits!

The motion of the four largest asteroids, ineluding Ceres, are such as may be reconciled with the result of a single explosion modified with the result of a single explosion modified by the disturbing attraction of the larger planets. It might be supposed then that they, on account of their size, have suffered no second disruption, while the smaller frag-ments produced by the original explosion have been broken again and again. Yet the system of the first great convulsive dismemberment remains. Yes, but mystery is the soul of discovery.

At Seventeen. Oh. mirror, ancient mirror,
Where waxen lights are lit
On either side thy golden frame,
I must peep in a bit.
And turn my head and toss my curls
And softly smile and pout,
To see my teeth like rows of pearls,
And bring my dimples out.

"Oh, foolish girll Oh, wicked girll"
Aunt Barbara doth cry.
"To think so much of feeting charms
That must assuredly die.
Remember that I was once as young
And fair to see as thon. And fair to see as thou, And that thy glass one day will show "Thy face what mine is now."

Fil say a little prayer to-night
That I may not be vain,
But in the morning dawn, dear gines,
I must peep in again.
That roay I' as and cream white skin
And all I see in thee.
May tell n e that Aunt Barbara
'has ner elcoked like ms.
—Mary Kyle Dellas in the Chaperons.

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25 Night Gowns. To close, 51.27.
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21.25 Chemise. To close, 51.25.
21.25 Chemise. To close, 51.25.
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21.25 Skirts. Closing out price, 79 CENTS.
21.25 Skirts. Closing out price, 31.40.
25 Skirts. Closing out price, 31.40.
25 Skirts. Closing out price, 51.40.
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25 Gowns. Closing out price, 51.25.
25 Gowns. Closing out price, 51.25.

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